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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/667,625	09/22/2000	Christopher Cressy	02-0741	8136
44702	7590	07/05/2006	EXAMINER	
OSTRAGER CHONG FLAHERTY & BROITMAN PC 250 PARK AVENUE, SUITE 825 NEW YORK, NY 10177			CZEKAJ, DAVID J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2621	

DATE MAILED: 07/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/667,625	CRESSY ET AL.
	Examiner Dave Czekaj	Art Unit 2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 March 2006.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 16-43 and 71 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 16-43 and 71 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 16-43 and 71 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Paff (6665004).

Regarding claim 16, Paff discloses an apparatus that relates to security systems (Paff: column 1, lines 11-13). This apparatus comprises “generating a plurality of video signals corresponding to a respective view from a plurality of cameras” (Paff: figures 1 and 3, wherein each of the cameras generates a video signal, wherein the respective view is the coverage area of the camera), “generating a security device signal” (Paff: column 9, lines 15-20, wherein the security device signal is the alarm signal), “when the security device signal is generated, automatically changing a display to a first video signal in response to the security device signal” (Paff: column 14, lines 40-45, wherein once the alarm

is generated, the corresponding video is displayed on the monitor), and “displaying an icon of the security device on the display corresponding to an alarm state” (Paff: column 9, lines 35-40, wherein the icon changes color based on the alarm state).

Regarding claims 17-18, Paff discloses “wherein the icon corresponds to a security device coverage area” (Paff: figure 5, wherein the icons are shaped based on the coverage area/volume. Note the dome, camera, window, door, and phone icons).

Regarding claim 19, Paff discloses “when the security device signal is generated, generating an audible alarm” (Paff: column 9, line 66 – column 10, line 2, wherein the audible alarm would be the bells or sirens).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paff (6665004).

Regarding claim 20, although not disclosed, it would have been obvious for the display to comprise a touch screen (Official Notice). Doing so would have been obvious in order for the user to quickly respond to different alarm conditions.

Regarding claim 21, Paff discloses "in response to touching an icon, directing movement of the display" (Paff: column 7, lines 38-41, wherein the touching is clicking on the icon, the directing movement of the display is displaying the video corresponding to the clicked icon).

6. Claims 22-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paff (6665004) in view of Yonezawa et al. (6266082), (hereinafter referred to as "Yonezawa").

Regarding claim 22, note the examiners rejection for claim 16, and in addition, claim 22 differs from claim 16 in that claim 22 further requires the display being a 3-D display. Yonezawa teaches that prior art display systems do not allow the user to freely rearrange the video (Yonezawa: column 1, lines 47-55). To help alleviate this problem, Yonezawa discloses an apparatus which utilizes "three-dimensional displays" (Yonezawa: figure 8, wherein the 3-D window is window 612). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the 3-D windows taught by Yonezawa in order to obtain an apparatus that provides the user the ability to easily change the display to adapt to a plurality of different users needs.

Regarding claim 23, Yonezawa discloses "the icon represents a field of view of coverage of the security device" (Yonezawa: figure 8, wherein the icon displays the field of view of coverage of the camera).

Regarding claim 24, although not disclosed, it would have been obvious to make the icon translucent (Official Notice). Doing so would have been obvious in order to not restrict the user's view of objects on the screen.

Regarding claim 25, Yonezawa discloses "the display comprises a two-dimensional display" (Yonezawa: figure 8, wherein the 2-D display is the view of the floor plan on the left hand side of the screen).

Regarding claims 26-27, Yonezawa discloses "the icon comprises a 2-D icon on the 2-D display and a 3-D icon on the 3-D display" (Yonezawa: figure 8, wherein the 2-D icon is the picture of the camera 523, the 3-D icon is the picture of the garbage can 632).

Regarding claim 28, Yonezawa discloses "the display comprises a 2-D and 3-D display on separate screens" (Yonezawa: figure 8, wherein the two displays are shown to be separate).

Regarding claim 29, Paff discloses "displaying the icon corresponding to the alarm state by changing color of the icon" (Paff: column 9, lines 35-45).

Regarding claims 30-35, although not disclosed, it would have been obvious to change various properties of the icon such as priority, tamper status, animation, ect. (Official Notice). Doing so would have been obvious in order to make the icon easier to interpret for the user.

Regarding claim 36, Paff discloses "displaying a disconnected state of a security device with the icon" (Paff: column 8, lines 24-27, wherein the

disconnected state is displayed by changing colors based on whether the icon is selected or deselected/disconnected from the user's view).

Regarding claim 37, Paff discloses "displaying an acknowledged state with the icon" (Paff: column 8, lines 24-27, wherein the acknowledged state is changing the color to indicate/acknowledge the user correctly selected the icon).

Regarding claim 38, Paff discloses "automatically changing a display comprises flying in a predetermined manner to a predetermined view of the security device" (Paff: column 8, lines 30-40. The examiner notes that by starting from the initial zoom setting position and increasing the zoom ratio, a flying effect would be seen on the screen by the user).

Regarding claim 39, Paff discloses "generating audio cues" (Paff: column 9, line 66 – column 10, line 2).

7. Claims 40-43 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Paff (6665004) in view of Yonezawa et al. (6266082), (hereinafter referred to as "Yonezawa") in further view of Katz (7019770).

Regarding claim 40, note the examiners rejection for claim 16, and in addition, claim 40 differs from claim 16 in that claim 40 further requires the audio cues to be unique to each security device. Katz teaches that unique tones or cues assigned to objects can help determine whether fraudulent activity has taken place (Katz: column 6, lines 58-60). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to implement the unique audio cues taught by Katz in order to help better determine when fraudulent activities are taking place.

Regarding claim 41, although not disclosed, it would have been obvious for the audio cues to comprise a human voice (Official Notice). Doing so would have been obvious in order to help faster locate the position of an intruder.

Regarding claim 42, Paff discloses automatically sending hardware commands to other devices in response to an alarm" (Paff: column 6, lines 13-17, wherein the processor sends commands to turn the other devices, or VCR, on and off).

Regarding claim 43, although not disclosed, it would have been obvious for the other device to comprise a DVR (Official Notice). Doing so would have been obvious in order to obtain a digital copy of the recorded event which can be easily manipulated/searched.

Regarding claim 71, note the examiners rejections for claims 16, 22, and 23.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dave Czekaj whose telephone number is (571) 272-7327. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9 hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone

number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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